



THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 275.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A General Election Expected.

Crown Prince Recovering.

Austria Getting Alarmed.

Presd. Cleveland's Message.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND FREE TRADE

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 7.

President Carnot indicates a general election towards the close of next year. It is expected that Goblet will be president of the new Cabinet. Flourens retains the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The voice of the German Crown Prince is regaining strength, and prospects of his recovery are hopeful.

The Vienna papers declare that if Russia continues sending forces to the frontier of Austria the latter country will become alarmed, and that Germany will make common cause with Austria.

President Cleveland's message, read in Congress yesterday, urges reduction in the revenue, to prevent a financial convulsion. He advocates a radical revision of the tariff and a free admission of raw material. The English press rejoice at the free trade prospects indicated by the President's message.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind stiff; fine weather. A barq. and the schr. Four Brothers, went inward at 8 a.m., and the Allan steamer Nova Scotian at 9.45, the schr. G. G. at 10.30, and the steamer Falcon at 2.45 p.m. today.

Go early if You want Bargains at Steele's.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Raisins, currants, &c. T & J Grace
The "Shaughraun" see local column
Flour, bread, &c. J O'Reilly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Lake View Cottage & Grounds

Situate on the Topsail Road, about 9 miles from St. John's.
Irvine Station is close to the Property and can be reached by Train in half an hour. The Cottage can be inspected by applying to Mrs. NOWLAN, on premises. For particulars apply to JOHN T. GILLARD.
dec3 31w,fp,s&w

TO LET.

VIMIERA COTTAGE,

WEST SIDE, KING'S BRIDGE HILL.

Immediate possession. Apply to

GEO. M. JOHNSON, Solicitor.

nov28,1wfp-30,dec2,5,7,9

We are going to Steele's sale.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of SIX PER CENT upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared for the half year ending November 30th, 1887, payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Friday, the 9th inst.

Transfer books closed from the 5th to the 9th, both days inclusive.

(By order of the Board)

JAMES GOLDIE, Manager.

dec3 31fp

If You Want the Real Worth of Your Money

—JUST GO TO THE STORES OF—

John J. O'Reilly,

290 Water-street, West—43 & 45 King's Road.

THERE CAN BE HAD SUBSTANTIAL

Goods and real value for your money in the following:—

Flour, Bread, Biscuits, Oatmeal, Teas, Canadian White and Green Peas, Split Peas, Calavances, Currants and Raisins, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lard, Belfast Hams, Belfast Bacon, Cork Bacon, American Hams, Beef in tins, Brawn in tins, Lunch Tongue in tins, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Condensed Milk, Brown and White Sugar, Molasses, Mont Bernard Tobacco, Myrtle Navy Tobacco, Crown Chewing Tobacco, T D Pipes, W S Pipes, A F Pipes, Catamaran Pipes, Matches, Sole Leather, Shoe Pegs, Kerosene Oil, Lamp Chimneys, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, Brackets, Brooms, Wash Boards, Soap—Scotch, Colgate, Family, Laundry, Superfine, No. 1, Ivory and an assorted lot fancy scented Soaps. Also a full stock of—
Wines & Spirits, Specially Selected.
dec7

New Advertisements.

Just Received, by the Subscribers.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES, CARRAWAY SEEDS,

Pepper, Cloves, Citron, Cinnamon, Dried Apples, &c.

Also, Choice Selection New Teas—selling at lowest prices.

T. & J. GRACE, 360 Water Street.

dec7
DON'T YOU BUY RUBBISH

When you can get Genuine Goods for Less Money

At R. O'DWYER'S

VARIOUS SHADES.

Plain Velvets—silk
Embossed Velvets
Brocaded Velvets
Embossed Plushes
Plain Velveteens
Embossed Velveteens
Silk and Satin Ribbons
Velvet & Plush Ribbons
Sash Ribbons

VARIOUS SHADES.

A Few Ends of Plain and Brocaded Satins.

dec5 m,w&f,fp

Cheap Spars!

Lengths from 56 to 74 ft.
15 to 22 inches at deck.

WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP IF Taken right away.

Apply to M. MONROE.

dec6,31fp

Selling off at Cost

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION AT

FURLONG'S CHEAP SALE.

SIGN OF THE RAILWAY.

GIVE US A CALL AND YOU WILL SEE WHAT WE CAN DO



We are Slaughtering Prices on all our Dry Goods.

This is not Bluster. It is solemn Truth. Our Prices are the lowest in the land.

Stupendous Bargains within your reach at money-saving prices.

J. J. & L. FURLONG.
nov16fp,fp.

"The Gloucester."

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line

Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.
IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the trade mark, "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine. oct15fp,tf,eod

CARD.

THOS. J. MURPHY,

Barrister-at-Law, Attorney, etc.,

LAW OFFICE—284 Duckworth Street,

St. John's, - - - Newf'd.

fp,1m,m,f&s.

EDWIN McLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DEMERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of

W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish. sep25,1y,fp

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets selling cheap at Steele's sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains! Bargains!

WE ARE SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP

Vases, Fancy Jugs, Toys, &c.

We also recommend to our Customers
Stoves of Every Description

Especially "Slow Combustion,"

Suitable for Shops, Offices and Halls, which will give every satisfaction.

nov18,tf

R. R. & C CALLAHAN

Spring Goods!

S.S. PURITAN.

S.S. VOLUNTEER.

{ Under Contract with the Go- }
vernment for Coastal Service. }

The s.s. Puritan is expected to leave Glasgow for St. John's, on or about the 10th April next.

The s.s. Volunteer will be dispatched either from Glasgow or Liverpool about the 20th April next.

The advantages which these boats will possess, in case of meeting Ice on this Coast, will be apparent to the Trade.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO

HARVEY & CO.,

dec5,1wfp

Agents.



Government Notice.

THE PUBLIC

Are hereby notified that KING'S BRIDGE will be CLOSED on and after Monday next, 5th inst., against ALL Carriage traffic; and until the New Iron Structure is completed. The Southside of the Bridge will remain open for foot passengers only.

(By order,) W. R. STIRLING,

Board of Works Office, pro Secretary.

3rd December, 1887. 1w,fp

Prospectus!

NEW BOOK:

Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland.

By REV. M. F. HOWLEY, D.D., P.A.

[Now in the hands of the printers—to be published about Christmas, 1887.]

THIS WORK, THO' MAINLY A HISTORY of the rise and progress of the Catholic Church in Newfoundland, contains besides many interesting and hitherto unpublished documents, maps and engravings, illustrative of our general history and the early history of America.

The Ecclesiastical part contains an extensive compilation from an unpublished manuscript by the late Right Rev. Dr. MULLOCK, as also autograph letters from the Catholic Bishops—Dns O'DONNELL, LAMBERT, SCALLAN, &c.; documents from the Archives of Quebec, Propaganda. A short sketch of the lives of all our Old Priests, with anecdotes of their missionary labors, &c. The rise and progress of our Educational Institutions, Industrial and Benevolent societies, &c.

The book will be published by subscription, at \$2.50, in cloth binding.
Orders for the work will be received at the COLONIST Office; and will be forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, upon receipt of subscription price.
Persons desirous of obtaining local agencies will receive full particulars upon application to

P. R. BOWERS.

COLONIST Office, St. John's, N.F.

sep7

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, MICHAEL WHEALAN, a prisoner in the Penitentiary, under sentence for Manslaughter, escaped yesterday from Prison and is now at large. Notice is hereby given that a Reward of

Two Hundred Dollars

will be paid to any person or persons who shall give the Police authorities such information as shall lead to his arrest.

And all persons are cautioned not in any way to harbor or aid the said Michael Whealan in his escape.

M. FENELON.

Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 26th, 1887.

Kid Gloves!

Ladies' Two-button Black and Colored

Kid GLOVES,

Reduced to 1s. 1d. per pair,

At J. J. & L. FURLONG'S

nov20

8, Arcade Buildings, 8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale--Cheap!

One New and one Second-hand

PIANO!

At G. KNOWLING'S,

nov11,fp,s,m&w,tf late P. Hutchings.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

SHEEP PRESERVATION.

The following Sections of the Acts 47th Vic., Cap. VII., and 50th Vic., Cap. IX., for the Preservation of Sheep, are published in a consolidated form for the information of the Public—

I.—It shall be lawful for the duly qualified Electors, resident within an area or District within this Colony, to present to the Governor in Council a Petition or Requisition in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as may be, setting forth the limits or boundaries within which such area or District is comprised, and the names of the Towns, Harbors, or Settlements included therein, and praying for a Proclamation prohibiting the keeping of Dogs within such area or District.

II.—Such Petition or Requisition shall be sent to the nearest resident Stipendiary Magistrate, and shall be by him (after examination and certificate as hereinafter provided) furnished to the Governor in Council.

III.—If, upon due scrutiny of such Petition or Requisition, the Stipendiary Magistrate shall find that the same contains the bona fide signatures of One-third of the duly qualified Electors resident within the limits or boundaries set forth in the said Petition or Requisition, he shall forthwith make a Certificate to that effect endorsed upon or attached to the Petition or Requisition, and shall forward the same to the Governor in Council.

IV.—Any Stipendiary Magistrate to whom such Petition or Requisition may be presented may, before certifying the same to the Governor in Council as aforesaid, require proof to be made before him of the bona fide signature of any of the names subscribed to such Petition upon the oath of either the party whose name purports to be signed or of the witness to such signature.

V.—Upon receipt of any such Petition or Requisition containing the signatures of not less than One-third of the Electors resident within any such area or District, certified as aforesaid, the Governor in Council shall issue a Proclamation or Public Notice prohibiting the keeping of Dogs within such area or District.

VI.—From and after the day prescribed in and by such Proclamation or Notice, it shall not be lawful for any person resident within such area or District to keep, or to have in his possession, or under his control, any Dog within the area or District to which such Proclamation or Notice shall relate, under a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding Three Months. This prohibition shall not apply to any person or persons travelling or passing through such areas or Districts and having a Licensed Dog or Dogs in his or their possession, charge or control, and not at large.

VII.—It shall be the duty of all Police Constables to kill all Dogs found by them in any area or District in which the keeping of Dogs is prohibited under this Act, except Shepherd Dogs or Collies, and those excepted under the next preceding Section, and all such Dogs not so excepted may be killed by any person whomsoever. And it shall be lawful for any person to destroy any Dog kept in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

VIII.—After such Proclamation or Notice shall have issued, as aforesaid, no new Petition or Requisition on the same subject shall be presented from such area or District until the expiration of Ten Years from the date of such Proclamation or Notice; and, if no such Petition or Requisition be presented within Three Months after the expiration of such Proclamation or Notice, the operation of such Proclamation or Notice, with reference to any such area or District, shall be considered as agreed to by the Electors of such area or District, and a new Proclamation or Notice shall issue, as of course, containing the provisions of the former Proclamation or Notice, which shall continue in full effect for Ten Years from the expiration thereof.

All penalties under this Act may be sued for and recovered in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and all fines shall be paid to the person who shall give information of the offence and prosecute the offender to conviction. dec5

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF PETITION OR REQUISITION:

To His Excellency the Governor in Council:

The Petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth— That your Petitioners are duly qualified Electors residing in an area or section of the Electoral District of _____, comprised and bounded as follows:—

That the said area or section contains the following Towns, (or Harbors, or Settlements, as the case may be).

That your Petitioners are desirous, and humbly pray Your Excellency in Council, that a Proclamation or Notice be issued under the provisions of an Act passed in the Forty-seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, Chapter 7, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Preservation of Sheep, and for other purposes," prohibiting the keeping of Dogs within the above-described area or section of the said District, and Petitioners will ever pray.

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____, 188 ____.

D. W. PROWSE,

J. G. CONROY,

Stip. Magistrates of Newfoundland.

POLICE OFFICE, St. John's, Nov. 30, '87.

If you want a Suit of Men's Underclothing—Go to Steele's.

Poetry.

TO TELL A HORSE'S AGE.

To tell the age of any horse
Inspect the lower jaw of course;
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old,
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

From outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year;
In two years from the second pair,
In three the corners too are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop,
At three the second pair can't stop;
When four years old the third pair goes,
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years, from the middle two;
The second pair at seven years,
At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw,
At nine the black spots withdraw,
The second pair at ten are white,
Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before
Till twenty, when we know no more.

MAX O'RELL IN AMERICA.

He Points out Some of John Bull's Peculiarities.

Max O'Rell, the author of "John Bull and His Island" and other books of a similar character, gave his first lecture in America at the Association Hall in Brooklyn, New York, on the evening of the 16th ult. Mr. O'Rell's business title is M. Paul Bloiet. As he appeared on the rostrum he was above the medium height and comfortably stout, being a well-formed man of apparently 40 years. His broad forehead has begun to grow backward, and his short brown hair needs a little replanting along the parietal suture. He wore an immaculate shirt front, a stylish gold stud, and a dainty white necktie, which was crossed by two black threads attached to a double eyeglass, which had a good riding seat on the bridge of a Napoleon nose. His feet were incased in patent leathers, and were philosophically large. The verdict of the ladies was that Mr. O'Rell was fine looking, and after he began to talk they were sure of it.

Mr. O'Rell's delivery is very peculiar. His voice is dry and slightly rasping, the rasp making very effective his pungent sarcasms. He handles it excellently at times, using a drawl in humorous passages and, at others, speaking with sharp, terse effect. He has a pronounced French accent, but composes his English faultlessly. His delivery is very easy and unconventional. He puts one hand in his pocket when so inclined and follows it with the other when he feels like it. In deliberate passages he fixes his eyes on his finger nails, looks at his handkerchief, which is usually in one hand or the other, and is perfectly at home at all times in his discourse.

Mr. O'Rell is worth going to hear. He is not deep, but he is witty. His pungency is at times refreshing. His lecture is like his books. His talent is not the formulation of new ideas, but the formulation of old ones in a novel and amusing way. His arraignment of John Bull is honest and just, but none the less sharp. He has a Frenchman's talent for puncturing his national enemy with a compliment. He said many things which made the audience laugh, which would not be funny in print, because his manner and his face as he said them were a part of the fun. His lecture was "John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme," and it consisted of a comparison between the typical Frenchman and the typical Englishman. He compared the two types socially, industrially and politically, dwelling mostly upon the foreign misconception of the French people, and naturally upon their national superiority. Among his observations were the following:

"The two words 'pauperism' and 'work-house' are unknown in the French language.

"Glory and conquest Jacques has had enough of it. It is peace, peace that he now calls for at the top of his voice."

"It takes a French peasant five minutes to open his purse."

"The wife of Jacques is the fortune of France. Hardworking, always busy, she is the personification of the idea of industry."

"The proudest jewel in the crown of John Bull is the Indian Empire, an empire of two hundred and forty millions of people governed by Princes arrayed in gold and precious stones, who black his boots and are happy."

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole earth and lose his own soul? John Bull has thought of that, and has consequently made of Heaven an incontestably British possession. His favorite hymn runs:

'Oh, Paradise! Oh, Paradise!
I dearly long to see.'

"I doubt that longing, however.

'To see and know the special place
My Lord prepares for me.'

"The French fight for glory, the Germans for a living, and the Russians to divert the people's attention from home affairs. John Bull alone fights for trade and to benefit humanity. He fights to improve the condition of the vanquished in this world and secure their welfare in the next. He is a curious mixture of the lion, the mule, and the octopus. If you are showing him about your country there is always danger that he will run the union jack to the top of your favourite tower when your back is turned."

"Everything he does is perfect. When anything goes wrong he always knows where to lay the blame. He keeps Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen, for that purpose."

"Unfortunately (speaking of French officials) we made our country a republic before we had made ourselves Republicans."

"Both the Liberals and the Conservatives want to go hand in hand with the Irish, but not in the same way. The Liberals like this. [Clasping his hands together.] The Conservatives like that.' [Seizing his left wrist with his right hand.]

To illustrate the difference between French impulsiveness and English sang froid he told two anecdotes. An old French gentleman attending the opera heard the tenor in the 'Huguenots' sing out of time all the evening. In the course of the opera the tenor was shot dead. The old gentleman sprang to his feet exclaiming as he shook his fist at the theatrical corpse: 'Serves you right you donkey. You have sung false all the evening.'

An English lady at a country house overturned a tea stand in rising, and broke a \$400 set of porcelain to fragments. Touching a bell she called a servant, pointed at the pieces and said quietly: 'Bring some more tea.'

THE IMPOTENCE OF COD AND HADDOCK.

"Cod and haddock," says The Boston Globe, "cannot make two great nations fight." The proposition is undeniable. Though fish food is said to have important effects on the brain, no savant has argued that it particularly develops the bump of pugnacity. Neither has any naturalist alleged that fish in their schools have ever devised plans for putting nations at loggerheads. Not even whales have wisdom and power to set men cutting each other's throats. These truisms are of the same nature as that of The Boston Globe. Our profound contemporary might have remarked, with equal justice, that little drops of water cannot make two great nations fight, that little grains of sand cannot, that no agglomeration of earthy particles can. Notwithstanding which many dreadful wars have been occasioned by disputes over water and earth. The American revolutionary struggle was precipitated by a row about tea, and will any one contend that tea, any more than fish, can "make two great nations fight?" A few weeks ago France and Germany were almost at war about a line in the air. It may be said, if one imitates The Boston Globe's brilliant manner, that they did fight in 1870 about a gesture of the Emperor William.

Cod and haddock are, in the present case, only nominally in dispute. The real question at issue between Great Britain and the United States is one of jurisdiction over the territorial waters of Canada. The Republic assumes that its government must be practically allowed to specify the terms on which Americans may take fish in Canadian waters; the British Government cannot admit any such pretensions without surrendering British sovereignty and Canadian rights. There is apparently no way of settling the dispute, if it be discussed separately, and if it be not soon settled grave dangers will arise. The Americans profess that they will not back down, and the British cannot give in without disgrace to Britain and great injury to Canada. Here is precisely one of these situations that lead to the dire human conflicts which cod and haddock are so powerless to bring about.

In such circumstances men who wish to preserve the peace naturally propose a method of settlement by which discussion of the point on which agreement is impossible may be evaded. Such a settlement may be found in Unrestricted Reciprocity, a scheme that would be valuable to Britain, the United States and Canada; even if it had no other merit than that of affording a basis for continuance of international amity.

JAILS IN BRITISH INDIA.—From a Government review of the various jail reports it appears that in 1886 there were 748 jails in British India and 364,934 persons were imprisoned during the year, the latter number being nearly 14,000 in excess of the return for 1885. Among the convicts were 899 Europeans, 219 Eurasians, 39,665 Mohammedans, 90,748 Hindoos, and 12,867 Buddhists; 140,843 were males, and 9,265 females. The total cost of maintenance was 4,759,878 rupees, the earnings of the prisoners were 1,158,206 rupees, and the net cost of the Jail Department was 3,608,672 rupees.

Prof. Proctor asserts that 100,000,000 people lived and died in America before Columbus's discovery.

I Will SELL
(AT A SACRIFICE.)
A Schooner,
About 20 Tons.

Well Found and Ready for Sea.

Apply to

GEORGE E. BEARNS

ec3,2iw

129, Water Street. 129.

Our Annual Stocktaking

—SALE NOW ON—

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.

Call Early for Bargains.

We are offering a lot of Damaged Flannel and Damaged Calico—Cheap.

dec5

R. HARVEY.

V. ANDREOLI,
Novelty Store, No. 12 New Gower Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Ornaments, Pictures, Looking Glasses,
CLOCKS AND STATIONERY.

PICTURES FRAMED at Shortest Notice.

Clocks Cleaned & Repaired.

At Moderate Rates.

The Subscriber having an experience of twenty-five years in the above business, guarantees to give satisfaction. Christmas Toys a Specialty. Outport orders punctually attended to.

dec3,3m

V. ANDREOLI,

No. 12, New Gower-st.

Annual Volumes
AND NEW BOOKS.

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE for

1887.

Sunday at Home for 1887.
Leisure Hour for 1887.
Boys and Girls' Annual for 1887.
Sunday Magazine for 1887.
The Welcome Vol. for 1887.
Every Boys' Annual for 1888.
Peter Parley's Annual for 1888.
Young Men of Great Britain, Vol. 41.
Family Herald, Vol. 59.
Poor Folks Lives, by F. Langbridge.
The O'Donoghue, by Charles Lever.
Through My Heart First, by H. T. Johnson.
Friend McDonald, by Max O'Rell.
The Little One's Picture Book.

dec2

J. F. Chisholm.

On the Beach

—AT—

M. & J. TOBIN'S

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware and
CUTLERY, &c., &c.Selling at Lowest Cash Prices!!
(Beach) 170 and 171 Duckworth-street.
M. & J. TOBIN.

Just Received

—BY—

JOHN STEER
Choice lot Creamery Butter,

[SPECIALLY SELECTED.]

New Family Mess Pork—a good article.
Best Value ever offered in Teas.
New Canadian Cheese.
Flour, Beef and other provisions, at lowest prices.

JOHN STEER.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS LYNCH, A CANADIAN

Teacher of many years experience, wishes to inform the public of St. John's, that she has taken rooms at 109 New Gower Street, for the purpose of opening a first-class day-school. Persons desirous of securing a thorough English education for their children should consult with her at once. Also French and music on reasonable terms. Apply at 109 New Gower-Street.

nov2

The Great Attraction!
Steele's sale.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
BAKING
POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO

ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,

OR ANY INJURIOUS MATERIALS.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Makers of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRADING CO.

Bedding Bedding

FEATHER BEDS MADE TO ORDER.

Hair and Moss Mattresses—all sizes; Flock Mattresses—any size.
Seaweed and Excelsior Mattresses—very cheap.
Bolsters and Pillows; Feathers sold by the bag—cheap and good.
Also—Brass, Iron and Wooden Bedsteads—of any price.
Call and inspect our immense stock of furnishing goods.

Nfld. Furniture & Moulding Company.

dec3

G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

NEW GOODS. - NEW GOODS.

—AT—

W. R. FIRTH'S!

We have marked off another lot of new and seasonable GOODS, and put them at prices to meet the approval of the keenest buyer.

A Very Choice Range of DRESS MATERIALS,
Black and all the leading Shades.

Some very neat plain & embossed Sateens—Evg. Shades.
Fine line silk Plushes, checked & watered, (All new shades.)
A special range, 3s. 11d. per yd., worth 5s.6d.

ALL DEPARTMENTS WELL STOCKED.

FLOOR CLOTHS	ROOM PAPERS	CALICOS	LACES
CARPETS	TABLE CLOTHS	SHIRTINGS	FRILLINGS
CRETONNES	FLANNELS	HOSIERY & GLOVES	SILK TIES.

New Goods added to Stock on arrival of each Allan Steamer from Liverpool.

nov24



N. OHMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler (Atlantic Hotel Building) St. John's, N.F.

Dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

Purchaser of old gold and silver, uncurrent gold, silver and copper coins.
Chronometers and Nautical Instruments repaired and adjusted. Compass Cards and Needles refitted. Agent for Laurance's Famous Spectacles.

nov4

London and Provincial
Fire Insurance Company,
LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms.
Prompt settlement of Losses.

M. MONROE

Agent for Newfoundland

JUST RECEIVED, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

[At his Stores, No. 178 and 180 Water Street, per ss Caspian from Liverpool.]

A Fine Assortment Raisins--New Fruit

ALSO, CURRANTS.

And a large and well-selected Stock of SOAPS in every variety—from 4s. 6d. box up
A Fine and Select lot Hams. A few bris Very Fine Loins.

Also, Joles (small), very nice; Plate and Mess Beef (Chicago), the best and choicest brands.
Flour, No 1 Superfine and Superior Extra—selling very cheap
Our Teas are considered the best flavor ever yet offered to the public for the price, varying from 1/8 to 2/6 a lb. by the chest; and the demand for them is increasing every day.
Our Butter (Canadian choice dairy) is really a superior article.

Outport orders solicited, which will receive their best attention. Ships' stores supplied at once.
Prices of above stock moderate, and a small profit on goods by wholesale.

nov10

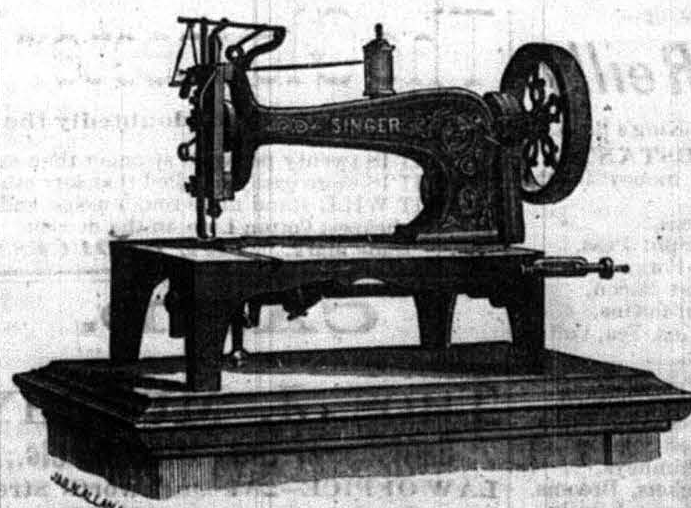
A. P. JORDAN.

Prices! - Jubilee - Prices!

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.



TO SUIT THE Bad Times,
we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.
The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do with a Singer.

1st. Use the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd. Carries a fine needle with given size throat.
3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

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JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placentia.

Select Story.

A Dreadful Mistake

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

CHAPTER IV.—(continued.)

"I can sum up all in one word!—
She is sweetest, truest, best."

THE clock on the castle tower had struck seven, the cook had sent more than one message to say that dinner was ready, and the Honorable Mrs. Selwyn, who had expected her son at six began to grow anxious.

The table was laid in the large dining room, the servants were hurrying about, all desirous alike of seeing master, who was beloved by all.

Mrs. Selwyn was dressed in a rich brown brocade, with golden ornaments and looked what she was—a thorough English gentlewoman, a perfect patriot.

Beatrice Leigh looked more than usually beautiful. She remembered a liking Vivian had once expressed for seeing ladies in high dresses. She had discarded her usual dinner dress, and wore a robe of rich Indian muslin, that covered the statuesque neck and pearly shoulders—covered them, that is, with consummate art, for through the fine, filmy lace they looked doubly fair. A string of rare pearls was fastened round the graceful head, the rich, dark hair was arranged in soft, shining bands, and one deep crimson rose was placed in the bodice of her white dress. It was a simple toilet, that could have suited a beautiful woman, and it did suit Beatrice Leigh to perfection.

Mrs. Selwyn crossed the drawing-room, holding her little jeweled watch for Beatrice to see.

"It is after seven," she said. "Do you think anything can have happened or has Vivian deferred his return until to-morrow?"

"Neither replied Miss Leigh with a smile. 'I can hear carriage-wheels. Why, aunt, you are unlike yourself. I never saw you so nervous.'"

"He is my only son," was the quiet reply. "He is all I have in the world, Beatrice. No wonder if I am anxious over him. You are right; he is here!"

The carriage-wheels stopped—there was a confused noise; the barking of dogs, the hurrying of servants; then the drawing-room door opened, and Vivian entered. He looked very handsome in his traveling dress. He went up to Mrs. Selwyn and kissed her.

"I am late," he said; "but there was a delay in the Thornleigh train. How well you look, mother!"

Then he turned to Beatrice, and as he looked he started with surprise.

"Beatrice," he said, "it would be an old-fashioned compliment to say that every time I see you you have improved, but it is the truth."

Her beautiful face grew bright with pleasure.

"You shall pay us as many compliments as you like after dinner," interrupted Mrs. Selwyn; "now go to your dressing-room—you must be famished."

Ten minutes afterwards they were all seated at the dinner-table. Both the ladies thought Lord Vivian looked exceedingly well; but Beatrice alone read a new expression on that face—the expression of a man whose soul was thoroughly awakened at last.

No word was said of himself during dinner; but they talked of the young hero, Bertie Temple, and of his early home.

"It must have been comfort to his father to have seen you," said Mrs. Selwyn, with a proud, quiet complacency of patronage. "They are people quite in humble circumstances, I suppose?"

The young earl's face flushed; a quick word rose to his lips, then he checked himself. What need to feel angry? If they were in humble circumstances, he would soon remedy that.

"They are not millionaires, mother," he replied, "nor even what the world calls rich. The father, Mr. Temple, is a gentleman; not only well educated, but a scholar; he is a lawyer by profession, and lives in a very pretty house called Oakside."

"And the sister?" said Mrs. Selwyn, after a few minutes.

His dark face flushed.

"She is older than I thought to find her," he replied; "and she has hair just like poor Bertie's."

Beatrice looked up at him with a quick, keen glance, but the flush had died away then, and Vivian was most composedly eating his dinner.

But when dinner was over, and they had returned to the drawing-room, he did not seem quite so much at his ease. Beatrice drew an easy-chair to the open window, and looked out at the blooming flowers.

Mrs. Selwyn reclined upon a couch near her, and Vivian sat down upon a little low stool at his mother's feet. She laid her hand caressingly on the dark hair.

"And now, Vivian," she said, "what is the surprise?"

Again his face flushed.

"That is the very thing I was waiting to speak of," he replied. "I hope you will be pleased to listen to my story—pleased as I am to tell it."

"Oh, then, the surprise is something you have to tell," Beatrice thought you had brought something for us."

"My acquisition is chiefly for myself," he said with a grave smile. And then Beatrice Leigh looked up at him with a new expression in her beautiful face.

"The truth is, mother, I have done what you always told me I should do: I have fallen in love."

The beautiful face drooped again. No sound escaped Beatrice Leigh, no word came from her lips; but had any one observed her closely, they would have seen that the small hands were so tightly clinched the delicate skin was bruised.

"I am in love at last," he continued. "All my life long I have wondered what this strange passion men call love was like. I used to believe it would pass me by, and I should never know, but when I went down to poor Bertie's home, I met my fate."

Not a stir, not a word from Beatrice Leigh. Mrs. Selwyn moved uneasily.

"I hope what you call your fate is worthy of you," she said. "Remember, you are head of an ancient and glorious race—head of a grand old family that has never known anything, save honor. There is no duchess in England who would not proudly give you a daughter."

"It is no duchess's daughter that I have learned to love," he replied with a smile. "Oh, mother, you must not be disappointed. You must not damp my happiness. I love Violante Temple, and have asked her to be my wife."

"A lawyer's daughter!" cried Mrs. Selwyn; "a simple country girl! Oh, Vivian, what an end to all my dreams and plans for you!"

He laughed; bowing his handsome, stately head down to her.

"Now, mother," he cried, "you are to kiss me and wish me joy."

"I can not!" she cried. "I can not, Vivian. I am most bitterly disappointed to think, when you might have chosen from the fairest and noblest in the land, you have thrown yourself away so cruelly."

"Nay," he said with imperturbable good humor, "do not say so. You can not judge—you have not seen my love."

"I know what country lawyers and their daughters are like, as a rule," she replied; "and Vivian, I am in despair." There was an awkward silence which lasted some minutes.

"Is it irrevocable?" asked Mrs. Selwyn. "Have you really pledged your word?"

"In all honor," he replied. "I have even asked that my marriage may take place in September."

Mrs. Selwyn positively groaned.

"It is useless for me to interfere," she said. "I can not forbid it. You are your own master. It would be nonsense for me to say that I shall not allow it; you will do as you like; but I must express my stern dislike and disapproval. It is an alliance quite unworthy of you, and you might have aspired no matter how high."

"But, mother," he interrupted, "you forget. I love her! She is the only one I have ever seen that I have felt I could love. No other girl or woman has ever charmed me before."

He did not see the spasm of pain that passed over that beautiful, drooping face; but he seemed suddenly to remember Miss Leigh, for he turned for her.

"Beatrice," he said, "help me to convince my mother. You are young and beautiful, and love will come to you some day, as it has come to me. Tell her—help me to make her believe that love is the only thing for which a man should ever marry. Help me to make her like my love."

(to be continued.)

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Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000		
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000		
II.—FIRE FUND.			
Reserve.....	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188	18	2
Balance of profit and loss act.....	67,895	12	6
	£1,274,661	10	8
III.—LIFE FUND.			
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3	2
	£3,747,983	2	3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1886.			
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.			
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5	3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717	7	1
	£593,792	13	4
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Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073	14	0
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Daily Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887.

Unemployed English Workingmen.

A number of unemployed London workingmen recently waited on the police magistrate, Sir John Ingham, with a request that he would send them to gaol. He remarked that he could not unless they were convicted of crime and said that they might obtain relief from the parish. They answered that they would not accept charity. Then one of the workmen said:—

May I ask your Worship a further question? Sir J. Ingham—Certainly.

Workman—The unemployed are of the same opinion as your Worship—that you could not send them to prison without committing some crime, such as sacking bakers' shops. What they now want to know is whether, if they get the recognition of the man in blue cloth and bright buttons by smashing windows and wrecking bakers' and butchers' shops, will you give them what they want?

Sir J. Ingham—It is an exceedingly impertinent thing for you to ask such a question. You will be good enough to withdraw.

The deputation then moved off, exclaiming as they did so:—"We refuse to starve! We must have work! Send us to gaol! Your advice is that we are to starve! We are not going to starve."—*London Cable.*

In hearing so much about the destitution in this colony; and reflecting upon the fact that one fifth of our revenue, for a year or so past, has been expended in pauper relief we are apt to think there is no part of the world in which there is so much poverty as there is among ourselves. Judging, however, from the reports recently published, there is more abject poverty in London than ever has had to be contended with in Newfoundland. A letter signed by a minister of religion in one of the English newspapers, says: "Houses to let" meets your eyes at every side in London. The dreadful conflict of the armed police with starving idle men of labor, for whom there is very little remunerative labor now. The state of England is written in the streets of London which swarm with females, juvenile robbers, helpless poor, lying to rest on the cold ground, homeless and bedless in hallways, under arches, in any open spot, where they may sleep or die at rest in hunger, cold and utter destitution. This, says the writer, is no exaggeration. It has even been reported officially that seven in every hundred school children attending board schools go to the schools daily without breakfast.

Though many of the rioters may be socialists, who may be prompted to mischief more through evil promptings than through distress, yet, says the London Despatch, "there must, in the nature of things, at all times be a sensible proportion of willing workers among the population of London forced to eat their hearts out in idleness, driven to join the great herds of the hungry. In a city where the riches of the earth are dispersed or hoarded poverty in its most repulsive forms rears its head."

"If the number of our pauper population," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "is any criterion to the amount of distress which exists, then it was never greater. On the last day of the second week of October there were 91,441 paupers in the metropolitan workhouses, exclusive of the vagrants in the casual wards, the patients in the fever and small-pox hospitals, and of the lunatics. Compared with the first week of this month, this is an increase of 343, and it is 3,105 more than in the corresponding week of last year, and 4,021 in excess of the numbers in 1885. On the whole, it will be found that our pauper poor are increasing at a far greater rate than our population."

A comparative statement of the amount of pauperism in England and Wales for the first seven months of the present year, shows the number to be 783,400. On the last day of July it numbered 696,693. Last year the number of paupers was 40.6 per 1,000 of the population. What this will end in it is difficult to foresee; but the great evil is much more difficult to grapple with in England than it should be with us. There is the weight of taxation to support an army and navy, and monopolies to bear which this country is free from. The evil of pauperism has reached such vast proportions, not only in England but elsewhere, that a remedy will have soon to be provided.

CONFIRMATION AT HEART'S DESIRE.

On Wednesday, 30th ult., Heart's Content was en fête in anticipation of the Bishop's visit. Arches were erected, and the whole route, from the entrance of the village to the school-house, was lined with flags. About 3 o'clock a volley of musketry announced the arrival of the Most Rev. Dr. MacDonald. Shortly afterwards the Bishop walked through the settlement. He was agreeably surprised at the rich soil which abounds there, and told the people that with a little more attention to agriculture they could live comfortably. On the following morning he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and delivered a forcible instruction.

The Berries and Fruits of Newfoundland.

BY REV. A. C. WAGHORNE, NEW HARBOR.

Berries and Fruits of the Rose Tribe.

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

2. The black cherry (*P. sesotina*), like the choke cherry mentioned later on, is only mentioned by Governor Bonycaste as found here. It is variously named, being called by some, the *P. Virginiana*, *cerasus Virginiana*, and *R. C. sesotina*. It is usually a much larger tree, being from fifty to eighty feet high. It attains its greatest height in Western Ontario. It has been known to have a diameter of from two to four feet. The lower part of the trunk is of uniform size, and is sometimes undivided up to twenty or thirty feet. It appears, however, in some places to be merely a shrub. If I am unable to speak of its usual size here, perhaps some one will kindly inform me. Its rough bark is of reddish-brown or black color. The leaves are thicker and larger than the foregoing tree, but not unlike it in other respects, except that it is more unequally serrate, has incurved and callous teeth, and is shining above. Moreover, there are one or two pairs of red glands, or minute leaves or hairs, at the base. The fruit is purplish black, of slightly bitter flavor, with pleasant vinous taste, and is greedily eaten by birds. The white petals of its flowers, which are in spreading, long clusters, are universally egg-shaped—obovate. The flowers are numerous.

3. The dwarf or sand cherry (*P. pumila*), is sometimes called a prunus, and the adjectival part of its name, with some writers, depressa, which suggests, as does the word pumela, its small, dwarfish nature. It seems never to exceed two feet in height. Its slender branches are inclined to trail along the ground. Sometimes it spreads so as to form a strong tuft. The bark is reddish. The small pale-green leaves taper toward each end, and are somewhat toothed near the apex. The under surface is of paler color. They are narrower in proportion than the other cherries. The fruit is about the same size, is of purplish-red color, acid, but agreeable, and is more palatable than some of the fruit of the larger cherries. In flavor it approaches that of the damson or plum. It is somewhat egg-shaped—ovoid. The small, almond-scented blossoms are in twos or fours, and are placed at the base of the leaves, on a short stalk (peduncle) not over an inch in length, or are quite without a peduncle—i.e., the flowers or sessile. The fruit is so eagerly devoured by pigeons and partridges in Canada, that it is not easy to obtain any quantity. It thrives best in light, sandy soils.

4. The choke cherry (*P. Virginiana*) also interchanges its name, and is sometimes a prunus, sometimes a *cerasus*; now it is called *sesotina*, now *Virginiana*. The bark is grayish. Usually it is a large shrub, seldom a tree. Its general size is seldom above eight or nine feet; sometimes not more than five. It has a spreading, handsome outline, but its foliage is somewhat scanty. The thin leaves vary in shape; at the end they are abruptly pointed, and their margins are very sharply, sometimes doubly, cut into the tender teeth—spreading. The fruit—semi-transparent—is of a beautiful glossy red, turning to dark crimson or blackish. It is sweet and pleasant, but so astringent as to make the mouth and throat quite dry, like cones of the spruce. The eating of many of the berries—though it is often done without ill consequences—causes a painful contraction of the throat. The almond-like scent comes also from the graceful, long and feodulous racemes, or clusters, of its numerous flowers, which are in somewhat short and close masses; and its greenish-white petals are of roundish form. Mrs. Traill observes ("Flowering Shrubs," p. 49.) that "the leaves also have a pleasant, aromatic, bitter flavor, like those of the peach and almond, and form a good flavoring, like the Ratafia. When boiled in milk, for puddings or custards, one or two are sufficient, and may be removed when the milk has boiled. This flavoring is harmless and pleasant." She says the cedar or cherry-birds are exceedingly fond of the fruit. I fear I must leave it to our local ornithologists to tell us whether these birds also feast on our choke cherries. River banks are usual habitats of this tree.

All these trees generally blossom in May. The black cherry and the choke cherry do not produce their flowers till the leaves are well developed. The two other cherries generally blossom before the leaves appear, or about the same time.

CONFIRMATION AT HEART'S CONTENT.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. MacDonald, assisted by the Rev. T. E. Lynch, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, to fifty persons. Immediately before Confirmation His Lordship preached an eloquent sermon adapted to the occasion and place. He was listened to with breathless attention by the congregation present. After Mass the Bishop blessed the burying ground.

SUPREME COURT.

THOMEY vs. SMITH.

(Before Mr. Justice Little and a Special Jury.)

This was a long and important suit, lasting six days. The declaration sets forth damages for the value of 7,000 seals, alleged to have been taken by the crew of the steamer Wolf from the steamer Greenland in the spring of 1886, in the neighborhood of the Wadham Islands.

The action was tried before a special jury last fall resulting in a majority verdict for the defendant. The court upon hearing counsel in the January term, set aside the verdict as being contrary to evidence, considering that there should, in their opinion, have been a verdict for the plaintiff. A new trial having been ordered the cause came on for trial this term. The plaintiff called and examined about 16 or 18 witnesses, and the defendant called about a similar number. As usual in such cases the evidence was of a very contradictory nature, and the jury had considerable difficulty and took a long time—over four hours—to deliberate. After a lengthened deliberation the jury brought in a verdict for \$1948, or about the value of 1400 seals. Mr. McNeily, Q.C., Mr. Emerson and Mr. H. E. Knight for the plaintiff. Mr. Kent, Q.C., and Mr. Morrison for the defendant.

PILGRIM vs. PATERSON.

(Before Mr. Justice Pinsent and a Special Jury.)

This was an action taken to recover (1) damages for a breach of agreement to lease a sch. for the prosecution of the fishery; (2) the value of certain gear of the plaintiff's, used in the construction and equipment of the said schooner; and (3) for the use and occupation of the plaintiff's premises. The damages were laid at \$1500. The plaintiff is a resident of Griquet, in the district of St. Barbe, and from the year 1882 up to the year 1885 was supplied for the fishery by persons named Donnan and MacGregor. In 1883, the plaintiff, having a balance to his credit and some ship's gear in his possession, it was agreed upon between the parties, that this balance and gear should be handed over to Donnan and MacGregor towards the construction and equipment of a new schooner, a lease of which was to be given the plaintiff. The sch. was built accordingly; but when she went down to Griquet, in the spring of 1884, they refused to hand her over to the plaintiff, as agreed upon. During this summer the defendant wrote a letter to the plaintiff, which, it was contended by the plaintiff's counsel, placed the defendant in the position of an undisclosed principal, and that Donnan and MacGregor were only acting in the matter as the agents of the defendant, and that the plaintiff could elect which he might sue. On the other hand, it was contended, on behalf of the defendant, that if any liability attached, it was to Donnan and MacGregor, and not to the defendant, and that they never had any authority to act as his agent.

His Lordship sent the following special issue to the jury, upon all of which they found a verdict for the plaintiff as follows:—

QUESTION.—"Were Donnan and MacGregor agents for the defendant, John Paterson, with authority to dispose of the schooner Maud, on supplying accounts, and particularly to enter into the agreement dated October 14th, 1884?"

ANSWER.—"Yes, they were."

Q.—"If so, what damage, if any, has the plaintiff sustained by that agreement not having been carried out?"

A.—"\$396 for loss of use of vessel, and \$134 for plaintiff's credit balance."

Q.—"Assuming that the agreement may be found insufficient in law to bind the parties for the supplying of a schooner for clearing, is the defendant liable to the plaintiff for care-taking and storage of the goods left as pledge for the Maud's gear, and if so, for how much?"

A.—"Yes he is, and for \$10."

Q.—"For what amount is the plaintiff entitled to credit for the gear of the Mary Grieve put into the Maud?"

A.—"Two hundred and eighty dollars."

Mr. Milley for plaintiff; Mr. I. R. McNeily for defendant.

QUEEN vs. J. POWER AND M. KELLY.

The Grand Jury, headed by their foreman, James Murray, Esq., came into Court at 12 o'clock with a true bill on the first count against the prisoners. They are charged with feloniously stealing from one Wm. Rowe the sum of \$60, having put him in the fear of his life, against the Statute in that case made and provided. The second count is less, as an offence, than the first by as much as that it does not contain the charge of putting a man in dread of his life. Mr. Parsons defends the prisoners; and the Acting Attorney General, of course, is the Crown prosecutor.

The gold mines in Australia continue to be very productive. Some of them are more than 2,000 feet in depth and many will be sunk even lower than that in the near future. This is contrary to the predictions of old mining experts, who said many years ago that no gold would ever be found in Australia at a depth greater than a hundred feet.

Death of Judge Robinson.

We regret very much to inform our readers of the decease of the Honorable Sir Bryan Robinson, formerly assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland. Judge Robinson was born in the North of Ireland, and was son of a clergyman. He came to this country very young, and rose to be leader of the bar. He was a splendid speaker, and a brilliant *Nisi Prius* advocate. The learned Judge took a leading, though not always a successful, part in politics, as an unbending Conservative. Besides his forensic success, and his attachment and devotion to the Established Church, Judge Robinson's memory will long be cherished in this country for the warm interest he took in the development of agriculture and the construction of roads.

Judge Robinson was the uncle of two distinguished Governors—Sir Hercules and Sir William Robinson—and nephew of Sir Hercules Langrishe, grandfather of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Robert Langrishe-Mare.

GYMNASIUM AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

The Benevolent Irish Society have given the use of part of the basement of St. Patrick's Hall to the junior society for a gymnasium. It is being fitted up for the purpose, and will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

In an article in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, Dr. Sargent says:—

What the gymnasium is doing for the strength and vigor of the masses in some of our institutions of learning may be inferred from a single illustration taken from the records at Harvard University.

In the year 1880, seven hundred and seventy-six men were physically examined. The strongest man out of this number showed in strength of lungs, back, legs, chest, and arms, as indicated on the chart, a grand total 675.2. At the close of the summer term of the present year, the highest strength test recorded was 1272.8, and there were over two hundred men in college whose total strength test surpassed the highest test of 1880. This general gymnasium work is therefore reducing the one-sided development once so common with athletic specialists.

It must not be forgotten, however, that there is a development peculiar to the runner, jumper, wrestler, oarsman, gymnast, ball-player, heavy-lifter, etc., and anyone familiar with athletics at the present day can easily organize one of these specialists. The same training that produced those matchless specimens of human development embodied in the statues of the Gladiator, the Athlete, Hercules, Apollo, and Mercury of old, would produce the same results under similar circumstances at the present time.

With every kind of physical exercise, the qualities at first required are the qualities at length developed. Speed and endurance are required of the runner, and these are the qualities that come to him by practice. In a like manner, skill and activity come to the gymnast and ball-player; and strength and stability to the oarsman and weight-thrower. Most of these qualities are accompanied by physical characteristics. If it were not for the recognized tendency of certain exercises to produce certain results, it would be impossible to prescribe special work for individual cases. All men, however, who practise athletics for the same length of time, and under similar conditions, do not attain identical results in their physical proportions or the same degree of success in their athletic achievements.

In order to illustrate some of the distinguishing features that characterize the development of successful athletes, I have selected representative members of the different athletic organizations in the universities of Yale and Harvard, a few of whom distinguished themselves, within the last two years, by breaking all previous college records for certain events. The photographs of these men in spite of their dissimilarity, show us certain characteristics common to certain figures, and marked peculiarities of another kind will accompany others. Some of these characteristics are not readily detected by the eye, but appear distinctly in the charts.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE NAMES OF OUR COASTAL BOATS.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR—Is there really any truth in the statement contained in the local-item column of your issue of yesterday, that the two new coastal boats are to be named the Puritan and Volunteer? If so, I feel sure that a great majority of my fellow-countrymen, and women, also, will agree with me that such names are ridiculously inappropriate and common-place. Your suggestion of some local names of places is a good one; and there are hundreds of such to choose from. By all means, let us have something bearing upon the history, geography, or indigenous products of the country. Would not those of our first explorers, Sebastian Cabot and Gaspar de Cortreal, or simply the christian names of such, be most appropriate? Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir

George Calvert, two names which figured so prominently in our history, with many others, might be mentioned. In natural history there are the hood and the harp, the beaver and otter, the fish, hawk and grepe, besides many others, equally suggestive of the country. But, Mr. Editor, had I the naming of those ships, or could I in any way influence the names of them, I would confer upon them, before all others, those of the two poor Boethic maidens: DEMASDUIT, (Mary March), and SHANANDITHIT, (Nancy)—the only two who ever tasted of our civilization, or whose Aboriginal names have been preserved to us. I have always been an admirer of the system of our enlightened and poetic neighbors of the United States, in retaining those beautifully harmonious Aboriginal names, of which Alabama, Mississippi, Minnaha, Juniata, &c., are good examples.

Yours sincerely, BACCALAO.

St. John's, Dec. 7, '87.

SHEEP REARING.

A Very Profitable Business.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—A gentleman, who farms about fifteen acres of land near St. John's sends, in the following account of the profits of sheep. He is in the habit of buying a dozen or a score wethers every year from June to July. He keeps them out night and day, and until the hay is cut and the sheep can have a good run he keeps them fed with refuse from the garden, lettuce, cabbage leaves, pear pods, etc. In July last 12 sheep cost, on an average, \$3.00 each. He sold and eat five, which brought \$6.00 each for mutton and about 60 cts. for the skin. Finally he sold the remaining seven before the snow fell for \$5.00 each, the account therefore stands thus:

COST.	
12 sheep, at \$3 each.....	\$36.00
5 sheep killed and eaten.....	\$6.00
5 skins sold, 60 cents each.....	3.00
7 sheep sold at \$5 each.....	35.00
First cost.....	68.00
Profit.....	\$32.00

Not bad for such a small number of sheep.

The sheep would not have done near so well if they had been housed in the summer nights. It is the night grazing and the abundance of clover which fatten the sheep. An enterprising butcher who bought these sheep says he loses \$400 per annum through having to keep in his sheep at night, for fear of dogs. Yours,

DOUBLE-BARREL.

St. John's, December 6th, 1887.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Only two nights more at the bazaar.

Mr. R. Russell, chief steward of the Coban, has our thanks for late papers.

It may be important for outport fishermen to know that shipped fishery servants are entitled to salvage.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 40; the lowest 32.

The person seen taking a bag, containing a sum of money, from No. 2 table, at the Orphan's Bazaar, last night, will avoid trouble by returning the same to this office without delay. dec6,21

The "Shaughbraun," on Monday night at the T. A. Hall. Grand Irish Jig, by Messrs. P. Patterson and Frank Walsh. Prof. Bennett's Orchestra. Admission 20 and 10 cents. advt.

At the Seamen's Home last night there were ninety-four persons accommodated with beds; and during the month of November the numbers sleeping in the establishment were over 1,300 persons.

The steamer Coban arrived from Gulf ports at 1 this morning. She brought a full freight in the hold and a deck load. She had two cabin and twenty steerage passengers. She will be ready to sail on outward trip on Friday afternoon.

Careful statistics in England and Wales show that the largest proportion of criminals is to be found between the ages of 20 and 25. Five times as many crimes are committed in the five years between these limits as in the ten years between the ages of 50 and 60.

Captain Edward English sold the first-class schooner Lorraine, yesterday, to Messrs. Beaufitt Bros., of Burin. The Lorraine is 68 tons burthen, and is one of the best built schooners in Newfoundland. She came from Prince Edward's Island, a few weeks ago, with a cargo of produce. She will be used in the prosecution of the bank fishery by her present owners.

DEATHS.

HORWOOD—At Briggs, Dec. 5, Elizabeth Lillingston, youngest daughter of William and Sarah Horwood, aged 18 years, after a long and tedious illness, John Joseph, only son of Patrick and Ann Galton, aged 19 years. Funeral on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, Gower-street. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further notice.